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SEP 08 2006

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 17-19 are now in the application.

Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 17-19 are subject to examination.

Claims 1, 2 and 17 have been amended. Claims 9, 10, 15 and 16 were previously canceled. Claims 18 and 19 are new.

In item 4 on pages 2-4 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 1 and 17 have been rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,953,641 to Auvray (hereinafter Auvray) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,850,739 to Higuchi (hereinafter Higuchi) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

The rejection has been noted and claims 1 and 17 have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application. Support for the changes to claims 1 and 17 is found from page 20, line 21 to page 21, line 2 of the specification of the instant application.

According to amended claims 1 and 17, the first switch is constructed such that in a first switch position the first frequency generator is coupled to the first frequency converter and the second frequency generator is coupled to the second frequency converter, whereas, in the second switch position, the first frequency generator is coupled to the

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first and to the second frequency converters. In such a configuration, the first frequency generator is permanently coupled to the first frequency converter.

This principle significantly enhances flexibility of a transceiver. While, in a first mode of operation, the frequency converters can be driven by separate local oscillator frequencies to achieve high flexibility of channels in transmit and receive mode, it is possible, in a second mode of operation, to save energy by driving both frequency converters with a single PLL. In that case, the second PLL of the second frequency generator can be turned off. Some principle advantages of such a configuration are further discussed in the specification, from page 4, line 19 to page 8, line 2.

Auvray contains a multi-mode radio communication terminal having only one a single, common synthesizer. Therefore, Auvray is silent on the aspect of having different frequency generators as provided in amended claims 1 or 17 of the instant application. Auvray is also silent on the aspect of switching between different modes as described in amended claims 1 or 17 of the instant application.

Higuchi cited by the Examiner, refers to a multi-band radio terminal apparatus. It is true that Higuchi teaches a switch

19. However, all synthesizers 16, 36 provided in Higuchi always have to be switched on. Therefore, Higuchi does not teach the aspect of the increased flexibility of the invention of the instant application which is achieved by driving, depending on the switch position, the frequency converters either by different frequency generators, or by the same frequency generator. A reduction of energy consumption is not taught in Higuchi because one cannot chose whether to be driven by one or two synthesizers.

In conclusion, both Auvray and Higuchi are silent on at least one aspect of amended claims 1 and 17. A person of average skill in the art cannot achieve a circuit having all the features of amended claims 1 and 17 by a combination of Auvray and Higuchi. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection.

In item 5 on pages 4-5 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 2 and 3 have been rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,953,641 to Auvray (hereinafter Auvray) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,850,739 to Higuchi (hereinafter Higuchi) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,768,691 to Matero et al. (Matero) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

First, claims 2 and 3 depend from amended claim 1 and therefore are believed to be allowable.

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Second, new claims 18 and 19 have been added. Support for these claims come from original claims 1, 2 and 17 and from the specification from page 8, line 4 to page 9, line 20.

Applicant now discusses new claims 18 and 19 in view of this rejection as new claims 18 and 19 contain subject matter from original claim 2. Matero is not believed to show a second switch, which provides a direct coupling of the transmit path and the receive path, for allowing an IQ calibration mode for reducing IQ impairments.

In the invention of the instant application, it is possible to feed the transmit signal provided by the transmit path, via the second switch, into the receive path as a received signal. By doing this, calibration of IQ impairments is possible in an effective way.

In contrast, Matero provides different antennas and suggests different ways of coupling the transmit and receive path(s) to different antennas using different impedance adaption networks. It is an object of Matero to provide minimum insertion losses, and to eliminate the requirement for duplexers. However, Matero is completely silent on the feature of directly coupling the transmit path to the receive path and is also silent on the object of reducing IQ

impairments or providing an IQ calibration of the transceiver as suggested according to new claims 18 and 19 of the instant application.

Please find enclosed a credit card authorization in the amount of \$200.00 for the fourth independent claim.

In items 6, 7 and 8 on pages 5-7 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 4-8 and 11-14 have been rejected as being obvious over at least one of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,953,641 to Auvray, 5,768,691 to Matero et al., 6,850,739 to Higuchi, 6,104,764 to Ohta et al., and 6,795,690 to Weissman et al. under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

As claims 4-8 and 11-14 ultimately depend on amended claim 1, claims 4-8 and 11-14 are believed to be allowable.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claims 1, and 17-19. Claims 1 and 17-19 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1.

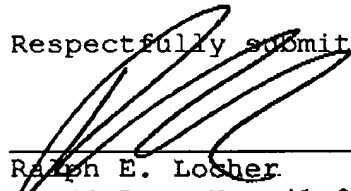
In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-8, 11-14 and 17-19 are solicited.

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Petition for extension is herewith made. The extension fee for response within a period of one month pursuant to Section 1.136(a) in the amount of \$120.00 in accordance with Section 1.17 is enclosed herewith.

Please charge any other fees that might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stermer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



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